4:Grajdanzev--171-172 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans-1-2
116. 452, 476, 563, 661, 177. 47 Japan
636. 47

"The growth of Taiwan's cooperative societies of all kinds is good testimony to the ability of the Chinese population to organize and to manage quite successful enterprises. The growth of the cooperative movement in Taiwan may be seen from the following table:

The Cooperative Movement in Taiwan

	1913	1918	1930	1935
Number of societies of all types	18	171	407	462
Number of members	2,760	70,428	265,248	342,122
Paid-up capital 1,000 yen	484	4,455	13,949	15,250

[172]

In 1936 the urban credit cooperatives had deposits of 20. 7 million yen, while the rural cooperatives had 64. 3 million yen. In May, 1940 the corresponding sums were 36. 4 million yen and 122. 7 million yen. All this is the more remarkable because the cooperatives were developed by the Chinese with little help from the Japanese or from the cooperative associations of Japan (1), and because the government put so many obstacles

1. This does not mean, of course, that the Japanese cooperative associations were unfriendly to the Taiwan cooperative movement. Quite the contrary. Throughout the history of the Taiwan cooperative movement the Chinese received every encouragement from the Japanese societies and from the certain Japanese individuals; but this help could not be great because of the conditions existing on the island. It is

important to emphasize that many individual Japanese physicians struggling with epidemics, teachers bringing education to far-away villages, political organizers helping the Chinese to organize their fight for freedom, and many others whose services to the Chinese were great and whose relation to the conquered people was that of sympathy and often of self-sacrifice, deserve the highest praise. However, it is not the individuals who count most, but the system, and however good the intentions of particular individuals might be, they could not and cannot change the governmental system existing on the island.

in the way of the development. The managerial and controlling staffs of the cooperatives in Taiwan must be approved by the government-general, so that 'undesirable' elements can be eliminated from the movement. The active members of the societies were often arrested and imprisoned and obstacles were put in the way of the creation of a powerful central body for the cooperative movement. But in spite of all obstacles the population of the island succeeded in building up a strong and useful organization."

4:Grajdanzev--172-173 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
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"Since the start of the present war, however, through increasing supervision and various regulations, the government has turned the cooperatives into a piece of bureaucratic machinery, rather like the paochia. The chief function of the agricultural cooperatives, which form the backbone of the movement, has become the collection of rice and other products and their transfer to the government. According to the declared rations (1), the farmers in Taihoku province, for example, are to have only from two to

1. The ration figures are taken from the Ekonomisuto, Tokyo July 1, 1940.

two and half go of rice per day (0.6-0.75 lb.). But this is considerably below the usual consumption of [173] the farming population, so the farmers will not willingly surrender their 'surplus' and the cooperatives have been turned into organs for the compulsory collection of grain and other agricultural products. The only organization created by the islanders which had some semblance of independent existence is thus becoming a mere cog in the Japanese military machine."